

Hon. Secretary of State
U.S.

American Recorder.



"Be just, and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at
Be thy Country's, thy God's, & Truth's."

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[NO. 422.

President's Message.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 2.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by the hands of his private Secretary, the following

MESSAGE:

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Many important subjects will claim your attention during the present session, of which I shall endeavour to give, in aid of your deliberations, a just idea in this communication. I undertake this duty with diffidence, from the vast extent of the interests on which I have to treat, and of their great importance to every portion of our Union. I enter on it with zeal, from a thorough conviction that there never was a period, since the establishment of our revolution, when, rewarding the condition of the civilized world, and its bearing on us, there was greater necessity for devotion in the public servants to their respective duties, or for virtue, patriotism, and union, in our constituents.

Meeting in you a new Congress, I deem it proper to present this view of public affairs in greater detail than might otherwise be necessary. I do it, however, with peculiar satisfaction, from a knowledge that, in this respect, I shall comply more fully with the sound principles of our government. The people being with us exclusively the sovereign, it is indispensable that full information be laid before them on all important subjects, to enable them to exercise that high power with complete effect. If kept in the dark, they must be incompetent to it. We are all liable to error, and those who are engaged in the management of public affairs, are more subject to excitement, and to be led astray by their particular interests and passions, than the great body of our constituents, who, being at home, in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations, are calm but deeply interested spectators of events, and of the conduct of those who are parties to them. To the people, every department of the government, and every individual in each, are responsible, and the more full their information, the better they can judge of the wisdom of the policy pursued, and of the conduct of each in regard to it. From their dispassionate judgment, much aid may always be obtained, while the approbation will form the gratifying reward, for virtuous actions, and the dread of their censure the best security against the abuse of their confidence.—Their interests, in all vital questions, are the same, and the bond by sentiment, as well as by interests, will be proportionably strengthened as they are better informed of the real state of public affairs, especially in difficult conjunctures. It is by such knowledge that local prejudices and jealousies are surmounted, and that a national policy, extending its fostering care and protection to all the great interests of our Union, is formed and steadily adhered to.

A previous knowledge of our relations with foreign powers as respects our negotiations and transactions with each, is thought to be particularly necessary. Equally necessary is it, that we should form a just estimate of our resources, revenue, & progress in every kind of improvement connected with the national prosperity and public defence.—It is rendering justice to other nations, that we may expect it from them. It is by our ability to resent injuries, and redress wrongs that we may avoid them.

The Commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their opinions respecting that portion of the boundary between the territories of the U. S. and of Great Britain, the establishment of which had been submitted to them, have made their respective reports, in compliance with that article, that the same might be referred to the decision of a friendly power. It being manifest, however, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for any power to perform that office, without great delay and much inconvenience to itself, a proposal has been made by this government, and acceded to by that of Great Britain, to endeavor to establish that boundary by amicable negotiation. It appears, from long experience, that no satisfactory arrangement could be formed of the

commercial intercourse between the U. S. and the British colonies in this hemisphere, by legislative acts, while each party pursued its own course, without agreement or concert with the other, proposal has been made to the British government to regulate this commerce by treaty, as it has been to arrange, in like manner, the just claim of the citizens of the U. S. inhabiting the states and territories bordering on the lakes and rivers which empty into the St. Lawrence, to the navigation of that river to the ocean. For these and other objects of high importance to the interests of both parties, a negotiation has been opened with the British government, which, it is hoped, will have a satisfactory result.

The Commissioners under the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent, having successfully closed their labors in relation to the sixth, have proceeded to the discharge of those relating to the seventh. Their progress in the extensive survey, required for the performance of their duties, justifies the presumption that it will be completed in the ensuing year.

The negotiation which had been long depending with the Fr. government on several important subjects, and particularly for a just indemnity for losses sustained in the late wars by the citizens of the U. S. under unjustifiable seizures and confiscations of their property, has not, as yet had the desired effects. As this claim rests on the same principle with others which have been admitted by the Fr. govt. it is not perceived on what just grounds it can be rejected. A minister will be immediately appointed to proceed to France, to resume the negotiations on this and other subjects that may arise between the two nations.

At the proposal of the Russian imperial govt. made thro' the minister of the emperor residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the minister of the U. S. at St. Petersburg, to arrange by amicable negotiation, the respective interests of the two nations on the northwest coast of this continent. A similar proposition had been made by his imperial majesty to the government of G. B. which likewise been acceded to.—The govt. of the U. S. has been desirous, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of the emperor, and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with his govt. In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the U. S. are involved, that the American contents, by the free and independent conditions which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power.

Since the close of the last session of congress, the commissioners and arbitrators for ascertaining and determining the amount of indemnification which may be due to citizens of the U. S. under the decision of his imperial majesty the emperor of Russia, in conformity to the convention concluded at St. Petersburg on the 12th of July, 1822, have assembled in this city, organized themselves as a board for the performance of the duties assigned to them by that treaty. The commission constituted under the 11th article of the treaty of 22d Feb. 1819, between the U. S. and Spain, is also in session here; and as the term of three years, limited by the treaty for the execution of the trust, will expire before the period of the next regular meeting of congress, the attention of the legislature will be drawn to the measures which may be necessary to accomplish the objects for which the commission was instituted.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted at their last session, instructions have been given to all the Ministers of the U. S. accredited to the powers of Europe and America, to propose the proscription of the African slave trade, by classing it under the denomination, & inflicting on its perpetrators the punishment, of piracy. Should this proposal be acceded to, it is not doubted that this odious and criminal practice will be promptly and entirely suppressed.—It is earnestly hoped that it will be acceded to, from a firm belief that it is the most effec-

tual expedient that can be adopted for the purpose.

At the commencement of the recent war between France and Spain, it was declared by the French government that it would grant no commissions to privateers, and that neither the commerce of Spain herself, nor of neutral nations, should be molested by the naval force of France, except in the breach of lawful blockade. This declaration, which appears to have been faithfully carried into effect, concurring with principles proclaimed and cherished by the United States, from the first establishment of their independence, suggested the hope that the time had arrived when the proposal for adopting it as a permanent and invariable rule in all future maritime wars, might meet the favorable consideration of the great European powers. Instructions have accordingly been given to our ministers with France, Russia, and G. Britain, to make those proposals to their respective governments; and, when the friends of humanity reflect on the essential amelioration to the condition of the human race, which would result from the abolition of private war on the sea, and on the great facility by which it might be accomplished, requiring only the consent of a few sovereigns, an earnest hope is indulged that these overtures will meet with an attention, animated by the spirit in which they were made, and that they will ultimately be successful.

The ministers who were appointed to the Republics of Colombia and Buenos Ayres, during the last Session of Congress, proceeded, shortly afterwards, to their destinations. Of their arrival there official intelligence has not yet been received. The minister appointed to the Republic of Chile will sail in a few days.

An early appointment will also be made to Mexico. A minister has been received from Colombia and the other governments have been informed that ministers, or diplomatic agents of inferior grade, would be received from each, accordingly as they might prefer the one or the other.

The minister appointed to Spain proceeded, soon after his appointment, for Cadiz, the residence of the sovereign to whom he was accredited. In approaching that port, the frigate which conveyed him was warned off by the commander of the French squadron, by which it was blockaded, and not permitted to enter, although apprised, by the capt. of the frigate, of the public character of the person whom he had on board, the landing of whom was the sola object of his proposed entry. This act, being considered an infringement of the rights of ambassadors and of nations, will form a just cause of complaint to the government of France, against the officer by whom it was committed.

The actual condition of the public finances more than realizes the favorable anticipations that were entertained of it at the opening of the last session of Congress. On the first of January, there was a balance in the Treasury of four millions two hundred and thirty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty seven dollars and fifty five cents. From that time to the thirtieth of September, the receipts amounted to upwards of sixteen millions one hundred thousand dollars, and the expenditures to eleven millions four hundred thousand dollars. During the fourth quarter of the year, it is estimated, that the receipts will, at least, equal the expenditures, and that there will remain in the Treasury, on the first day of Janury next, a surplus of nearly nine millions of dollars.

On the first of January, 1825, a large amount of the war debt, and part of the Revolutionary debt, become redeemable. Additional portions of the former will continue to become redeemable, annually, until the year 1835. It is believed, however, that if the U. S. remain at peace the whole of that debt may be redeemed by the ordinary revenue of those years during the period, under the provision of the act of March 3d, 1817, creating the sinking fund, and in that case the only part of the debt that will remain after the year 1835, will be the seven millions of five per cent stock subscribed to the Bank of the U. S. and the three per cent Revolutionary debt, amounting to thirteen millions two hundred and ninety six thousand and ninety

nine dollars and six cents, both of which are redeemable at the pleasure of the government.

The state of the army in its organization and discipline, has been gradually improving for several years, and has now attained a high degree of perfection.—The Military disbursements have been regularly made, and the accounts regularly and promptly rendered for settlement. The supplies of various descriptions have been of good quality, and regularly issued at all of the posts. A system of economy and accountability has been introduced in every branch of the service which admits of little additional improvement. This desirable state has been admitted by the act organizing the staff of the army, passed on the 14th of April, 1818.

The monies appropriated for fortifications have been regularly and economically applied, and all the works advanced as rapidly as the amount appropriated would admit. Three important works will be completed in the course of this year; that is, Fort Washington, Fort Delaware, and the Fort at the Rigolets, in Louisiana.

The Military Academy has attained a degree of perfection in its discipline and instruction, equal, as is believed, to any institution of its kind in any country.

The money appropriated for the use of the Ordnance Department, has been regularly and economically applied.—The fabrication of arms at the national armories, and by contract with the Department, has been gradually improving in quality and cheapness. It is believed that their quality is now such as to admit of but little improvement.

The completion of the Fortifications renders it necessary that there should be a suitable appropriation for the purpose of fabricating the cannon and carriages necessary for those works.

Under the appropriation of five thousand dollars, for exploring the Western waters for the location of a site for the Western Armory, a commission was constituted, consisting col. McRee, col. Lee, and captain Talcott, who have engaged in exploring the country. They have not yet reported the result of their labours, but it is believed that they will be prepared to do it, at an early part of the session of Congress.

During the month of June last, general Ashley and his party, who were trading under a license from the government, were attacked by the Ricarees while peacefully trading with the Indians, at their request. Several of the party were killed and wounded and their property taken and destroyed.

Col. Leavenworth, who commanded Fort Atkinson, at the Council Bluffs, the most western post, apprehending that the hostile spirit of the Ricarees would extend to other tribes in that quarter, and that thereby the lives of the traders on the Missouri, and the peace of the Frontier would be endangered, took immediate measures to check the evil.

With a detachment of the regiment stationed at the Bluffs, he successfully attacked the Ricaree village, and it is hoped that such an impression has been made on them, as well as on the other tribes on the Missouri, as will prevent a recurrence of future hostility.

The report of the Secretary of War which is herewith transmitted, will exhibit, in greater detail, the condition of the Department in its various branches, and the progress which has been made in its administration, during the three quarters of the year.

I transmit a return of the militia of the several states, according to the last reports which have been made by the proper officers in each, to the Department of War. By reference to this return, it will be seen that it is not complete, although great exertions have been made to make it so. As the defence, and even the liberties of the country must depend, in times of imminent danger, on the militia, it is of the highest importance that it be well organized, armed, and disciplined, throughout the Union. The report of the Secretary of War shews the progress made during the three first quarters of the present year by the application of the fund appropriated for arming the militia. Much difficulty is found in

distributing the arms according to the act of Congress providing for it from the failure of the proper department in many of the states to make regular remains. The act of May the 12th, 1820, provides that the system of tactics and regulations of the various corps in the regular army, shall be extended to the militia. This has been very imperfectly executed, from the want of uniformity in the organization of the militia proceeding from the defects of the system itself, and especially in its application to that main arm of the public defence. It is thought that this important subject, in all its branches, merits the attention of Congress.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, which is now communicated, furnishes an account of the administration of that Department, for the three first quarters of the present year, with the progress made in augmenting the navy, and the manner in which the vessels in commission have been employed.

The usual force has been maintained in the Mediterranean sea, the Pacific ocean, and along the Atlantic coast, and has afforded the necessary protection to our commerce in those seas.

In the W. I. and gulf of Mexico, our naval force has been augmented, by the addition of several small vessels provided, for by the act authorising an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy, passed by congress at their last session. That armament has been eminently successful in the accomplishment of its object. The piracies by which our commerce in the neighborhood of the island of Cuba had been afflicted, have been repressed, and the confidence of our merchants, in a great measure, restored.

The patriotic zeal and enterprise of com. Porter, to whom the command of the expedition was confided, has been fully seconded by the officers and men under his command. And, in reflecting with high satisfaction on the honourable manner in which they have sustained the reputation of the country and its navy, the sentiment is alloyed only by a concern, that, in the fulfilment of that arduous service, the diseases incident to the season, and to the climate in which it was discharged, have deprived the nation of many useful lives, and among them several officers of great promise.

In the month of August, a very malignant fever made its appearance of Thompson's Island, which threatened the destructions of our station there.—Many perished, and the commanding officers were severely attacked. Uncertain as to his fate, and knowing that most of the medical officers had been rendered incapable of discharging their duties, it was thought expedient to send to that post an officer of rank and experience, with several skillful surgeons, to ascertain the origin of the fever, and the probability of its recurrence there in future sessions, to furnish every assistance to those who were suffering, and if practicable to avoid the necessity of abandoning so important a station. Com. Rogers, with a promptitude which did him honor, cheerfully accepted that trust, and has discharged it in the manner anticipated from his skill and patriotism. Before his arrival, com. Porter, with the greater part of the squadron, had removed from the island, and returned to the U. S. in consequence of the prevailing sickness. Much useful information has, however, been obtained, as to the state of the island, and great relief afforded to those who had been necessarily left there.

Altho' our expedition, co-operating with an invigorated administration of the govt. of the island of Cuba, and with the corresponding active exertions of a British naval force in the same seas, have almost entirely destroyed the unlicensed piracies from that island, the success of our exertions has not been equally effectual to suppress the same crime, under other pretences and colors, in the neighboring island of P. Rico. They have been committed here under the abusive issue of Spanish commissioners. At an early period of the present year, remonstrances were made to the government of that island, by an agent, who was sent for the purpose, against those outrages on the peaceful commerce of the U. States, of which many had occurred. That officer professing his want of authority to make satisfaction for our just complaints, answered only by a reference of them to the govt. of Spain. The minister of the U. S. to that court, was especially instructed to urge the necessity of the immediate and effectual interposition of that government, directing restitution and indemnity for wrongs already committed, and interdicting the repetition of them. The minister, as has been seen, was debarred access to the Spanish government, and, in the mean time several new cases of flagrant outrage have occurred, and citizens of the U. S. in the island of Porto Rico, have suffered, and

others been threatened with assassination, for asserting their unquestionable rights, even before the lawful tribunals of the country.

The usual orders have been given to all our public ships, to seize Am. vessels engaged in the slave trade, and bring them for adjudication, and I have the gratification to state, that not one so employed has been discovered, and there is good reason to believe, that our flag is now seldom, if at all, disgraced by that traffic.

It is a source of great satisfaction, that we are always enabled to recur to the conduct of our navy with pride and commendation. As a means of national defence, it enjoys the confidence, & is steadily assuming additional importance. It is submitted whether a more efficient and equally economical organization of it might not, in several respects, be effected. It is supposed that higher grades than now exist by law, would be useful. They would afford well merited rewards to those who have long and faithfully served their country: present the best incentives to good conduct, and the best means of ensuring a proper discipline—destroyed, the inequality in that respect and our officers from many inconveniences and mortifications, which occur when our vessels meet those of other nations ours being the only service in which such grades do not exist.

A report of the Postmaster General, which accompanies this communication, will shew the present state of the Post Office Department, and its general operations for some years past.

There is established by law, 18,600 miles of post roads, on which the mail is now transported 65,700 miles; and contracts have been made for its transportation on all the established routes, with one or two exceptions. There are 5,240 post offices in the Union, and as many postmasters. The gross amount of postage which accrued from the 1st July, 1822, to the 1st of July 1823, 1,114,345 dollars and 12 cents. During the same period, the expenditures of the Post Office Department amounted to 1,169,885 dollars and 51 cents; and consisted of the following items: compensation to postmasters, 353,995 dollars and 98 cents; incidental expenses 38,866 dollars and 37 cents; transportation of the mail, 784,600 dollars and 8 cents; payments into the treasury, \$423 & 8 cents.—On the 1st of July last, there was due the department, from postmasters, 135,245 dollars and 21 cents—from late postmasters and contractors, 256,749 dollars and 31 cents—making a total amount of balances due the Department, 391,994 dollars and 59 cents. These balances embrace all delinquencies of postmasters and contractors, on the 1st day of July last, 26,541 dollars and 64 cents.

It is estimated not more than 250,000 dollars of the above balances can be collected, and that a considerable part of this sum can only be realized by a resort to legal process. Some improvements in the receipts for postage, is expected. A prompt attention to the collection of monies received by postmasters, it is believed, will enable the Department to continue its operations without aid from the Treasury, unless the expenditure shall be increased by the establishment of new mail routes.

A revision of some parts of the post office law may be necessary—and it is submitted whether it would not be proper to provide for the appointment of postmasters, where the compensation exceeds a certain amount, by nomination to the Senate, as other officers of the general government are appointed.

Having communicated my views to Congress, at the commencement of the last session, respecting the encouragement which ought to be given to our manufacturers, and the principle on which it should be founded, I have only to add, that those views remain unchanged, and that the present state of those countries with which we have the most immediate political relations, and greatest commercial intercourse, tends to confirm them. Under this impression, I recommend a review of the tariff, for the purpose of affording such additional protection of those articles which we are prepared to manufacture, or which are more immediately connected with the defence and independence of the country.

The actual state of the public accounts furnishes additional evidence of the inefficiency of the present system of accountability, in relation to the public expenditure. Of the money drawn from the treasury since the 4th of March 1817, and the sum remaining unaccounted for on the 30th of Sept. last, is more than a million and a half of dollars less than on the 30th of Sept. preceding—and during the same period a reduction of nearly a million of dollars has been made in the amount of unsettled accounts for moneys advanced previously to

the 4th March, 1817. It will be obvious that, in proportion as the mass of accounts of the latter description is diminished, by settlement, the difficulty of settling the residue is increased, from the consideration that, in many instances, it can be obtained only by legal process. For more precise details on this subject, I refer to a report from the First Comptroller of the Treasury.

The sum which was appropriated at the last session, for the repair of the Cumberland road, has been applied with good effect to that object. A final report has not yet been received from the agent who was appointed to superintend it. As soon as it is received, it shall be communicated to Congress.

Many patriotic and enlightened citizens, who have made the subject an object of particular investigation, have suggested an improvement of still greater importance. They are of opinion that the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio may be connected together by one continued canal, and at an expense far short of the value and importance of the object to be obtained. If this could be accomplished, it is impossible to calculate the beneficial consequences which would result, from it. A great portion of the produce of the very fertile country through which it would pass, would find a market through that canal. Troops might be moved with great facility in war with cannon, and every kind of ammunition in either direction. Connecting the Atlantic with the western country, in a line passing through the seat of the national government, it would contribute essentially to strengthen the bond of Union itself. Believing, as I do, that Congress possesses the right to appropriate money for such a national object, (the jurisdiction remaining to the states thro' which the canal would pass,) I submit it to your consideration whether it may not be advisable to authorise, by an adequate appropriation, the employment of a suitable number of officers of the corps of engineers, to examine the unexplored ground during the next season, and to report their opinion thereon. It will likewise be proper to extend their examination to the several routes through which the waters of the Ohio may be connected by canals with those of Lake Erie.

As the Cumberland road will require annual repairs, & Congress have not thought it expedient to recommend to the states an amendment to the constitution, for the purpose of vesting in the United States a power to adopt and execute a system of internal improvement, it is also submitted to your consideration, whether it may not be expedient to authorize the Executive to enter into an arrangement with the several states through which the road passes, to establish tolls, each within its limits, for the purpose of defraying the expense of future repairs, and of providing, also, by suitable penalties, for its protection against future injuries.

The act of Congress of the 7th of May, 1822, appropriated the sum of 22,760 dollars for the purpose of erecting two piers or shelter for vessels from the ice, near Cape Henlopen, Delaware Bay.—To effect the object of the act, the officers of the board of Engineers, with Commodore Bainbridge were directed to prepare plans and estimates of piers sufficient to answer the purpose intended by the act. It appears by their report, which accompanies the documents from the War Department, that the appropriation is not adequate to the purpose intended; and, as the piers would be of no service both to the navigation of the Delaware Bay, and the protection of vessels on the adjacent parts of the coast, I submit for the consideration of Congress whether the additional and sufficient appropriation should not be made.

The board of Engineers were also directed to examine and survey the entrance of the harbor of the port of Preusse in Pennsylvania, in order to make an estimate of the expense of removing the obstructions to the entrance, with a plan of the best mode of effecting the same under the appropriation for that purpose, by act of Congress passed 3d March last. The report of the board accompanies the papers from the War Department, & is submitted for the consideration of Congress.

A strong hope has been long entertained founded on the heroic struggle of the Greeks, that they would succeed in their contest, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth. It is believed that the whole civilized world takes a deep interest in their welfare. Although no power has declared in their favor, yet none, according to our information, has taken part against them. Their cause and their name have protected them from dangers, which might be otherwise overwhelming any other people. The ordinary calculations of interest, and of acquisition,

with a view to aggrandizement, which mingle so much in the transactions of nations, seem to have had no effect in regard to them. From the facts which have come to our knowledge, there is good cause to believe that their enemy has lost forever all dominion over them; that Greece will become again an independent nation. That she may obtain that rank, is the object of our most ardent wishes.

It was stated at the commencement of the last session, that a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those countries, and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation. It need scarcely be remarked, that the result has been, so far very different from what was then anticipated. Of events in that quarter of the globe, with which we have so much intercourse, and from which we derive our origin, which have always been anxious & interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly, in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellow men on that side of the Atlantic. If the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers, is essentially different, in this respect, from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exist in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, & murdered by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed to much unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it therefore to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the U. S. and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European powers, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But, with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling, in any other manner, their destiny; by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the U. S. In the war between these new governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change, on the part of the U. S. indispensable to their security.

The late events in Spain and Portugal, shew that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact, no stronger proof can be adduced, than that the allied powers should have thought it proper, on any principle satisfactory to them selves, to have interposed, by force, in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interposition may be carried, on the same principle, is in question, in which all independent powers, whose governments differ from theirs, are interested, even those most remote, and surely none more so than the U. S. Our policy, in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government *de facto* as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meet, in all instances, the just claims of every power submitting to injuries from none. But, in regard to these continents, circumstances are evidently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent, without endangering our peace and happiness, nor can any one believe that our Southern Brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference. If we look at the comparative strength and resources of Spain, and those view governments and their distances from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the U. S. to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course.

If we compare the present condition of our union, with its actual state at the close of our revolution, the history of the world furnishes no example of a progress, in the improvement in all the important circumstances, which constitute the happiness of a nation, which bears any resemblance to it. At the first epoch, our population did not exceed three millions. At the last census, it amounted to about ten millions, and what is more extraordinary, it is almost altogether native—for the emigration from other countries has been inconsiderable. At the first epoch, half the territory within purview had limits was uninhabited and a wilderness. Since then, new territory has been acquired, of vast extent, comprising within it many rivers, particularly the Mississippi, the navigation of which to the ocean was of the highest importance to the original states. Over this territory our population has expanded in every direction, and new states have been established almost equal in number, to those which formed the first

bond of our Union. That nation, and accession of new states, had the happiest effect. That it was eminently added to our strength and influence, is admitted by all. But, circumstances only, that manifestly that, by enlarging and increasing the number of states, has been greatly improved. Consolidation and division are equally impracticable, confounding in its own strength from the other, and, in consequence, the greater freedom of action, the unnecessary to treat, here made in the system here, and of its happiness, and in protecting the well-being of individuals. The blessings? It is known from the excellence of our institutions, that they lead to perpetuate them?

Washington, Dec. 2, 1823.

AMERICAN
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1823.

An adjourned meeting of the Agricultural Society, will be held in Washington, on Monday, the 5th instant, at the hall of the members. The business of importance on the agenda is the election of THOMAS SPARS Son, 9th Dec.

Mr. M. Williams, of this County have made a Shew, &c. on the 20th instant, that many of the good things in Washington on the 21st instant, the Committee have made arrangements for the safe keeping of any regulations having to do with the business. If they should be adopted, as to let it be known as soon as possible.

The squadron under com. Porter have arrived at Washington, and will be equipped immediately for the service. His family will embark in the ship. The Commodore has issued orders.

Officers belonging to the squadron will be on leave of absence to Washington, or on board the Sea Gull (steam vessel) equipped for the anti-piracy service.

A vessel was launched at Washington, to be stationed at a wharf in the city.

The Board of Commissioners under the Florida Treaty, will be convened.

A French brig with 350 men, the King of France having sent a Deputies meet about the 1st of January, then dissolve, it being the Charter through which he mounts the throne.

Declaration of War against Spain, in consequence of the commencement of hostilities at San Juan de Ulloa, again.

Capt. Wilson, who

at the Constitutionalist

bodies, and it was ex-

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from Lisbon in the last

conspiracy at Oporto. A

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Nancy, Luthe-

Charles Hays

Mer-

Commodore

Shop Lucy Healy,

Reaper, Lead-

Matilda

Cle-

Schr. Phoenix, Br-

Nancy, Murc-

Sloop Phoenix, Sc-

Natal

NOT

WILL be hired at the Log House, the 29th inst. all the

Elizabeth Mary A-

terms of hiring, ma-

by DANIEL C

ALSO will be

months at the same

House and Lands b-

of Wm. Hindes dec-

D.

SHIPPING

For sale

andiment, which min-
transactions of nations,
no effect in regard to
facts which have come
there is good cause to
envy has lost forever all
; that Greece will be
dependent nation. That
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shall occur, which, in
competent authorities
shall make a corres-
in the part of the U. S.
ir security.

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that our Southern Brethren,
uld adopt it of their own ac-
sible, therefore, then we
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at the comparative strength
and those few governments
in each other, it must be
er subdue them. It is still
S. to leave the parties to
that other powers will pur-

hood of our Union. This expansion our popula-
tion, and accession of new States to our Union, have
had the happiest effect on all its highest interests.
That it has eminently augmented our resources, and
added to our strength and respectability as a power,
is admitted by all. But, it is not in these important
circumstances only, that this happy effect is felt. It
is manifest that, by enlarging the basis of our system
and increasing the number of our States, the system
itself has been greatly strengthened in both its branches.
Consolidation and division have thereby been ren-
dered equally impracticable. Each government,
confiding in its own strength, has less to apprehend
from the other, and, in consequence each enjoying a
greater freedom of action, is rendered more efficient
for all the purposes for which it was instituted. It is
unnecessary to treat here of the vast improvement
made in the system here, by the adoption of this consti-
tution, and of its happy effect in elevating the character,
and in protecting the rights of the nation, as
well as of individuals. To what then do we owe these
blessings? It is known to all, that we derive them
from the excellence of our institution. Ought we not
then to adopt every measure, which may be necessary
to perpetuate them?

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 2, 1823.

AMERICAN RECORDER.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1823.

An adjourned meeting of the Beaufort County Agricultural Society, will be held at the Court House in Washington, on Monday the 29th inst: the attendance of the members is particularly requested, as much business of importance to the Society will be acted upon.

THOMAS H. BLOUNT, Secretary.

Sixty Six, 9th Dec. 1823.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 6, 1823.

Mr. M'Williams,

I understand the Agricultural Society of this County have made arrangements for a Cattle Show &c. on the 29th inst. and have reason to believe that many of the good things of life will be produced in Washington on that day—I wish to know, whether the Committee have made the necessary arrangements for the safe keeping of the Stock &c. and whether any regulations have been entered into & made known of the time, place, and manner of conducting the business—If they should inform you, be so good as to let it be known as soon as possible.

Your friend,

The squadron under the command of Commodore Porter have arrived at Washington City where they will be equipped immediately. The Commodore and his family will embark in the John Adams. The Commodore has issued a Circular directing all Officers belonging to the West India Squadron, and now on leave of absence to report themselves to him in Washington, on or before the 30th inst.

The Sea Gull (steam vessel) it appears is not to be equipped for the anti-piratical service, she being con-

sidered unfit for it.

A vessel was launched at New York on the 18th ult. to be stationed as a floating light off Cape Horn. This will be welcome news to the commercial community.

The Board of Commissioners for adjusting claims under the Florida Treaty, are in session at Washington.

A French brig with 350 slaves on board has been taken by the frigate Foote, and sent into Surinam.

The King of France has ordered that the Chamber of Deputies meet about the middle of November, to be then dissolved, it being his intention to destroy that Charter through which alone he was permitted to mount the throne.

Declaration of War.—Mexico has declared War against Spain, in consequence of the unexpected com-
mencement of hostilities by the Gov. of the castle of San Juan de Ulua, against the town of Vera Cruz.

PORTUGAL.
Capt. Wilson, who left Oporto Oct. 4th, states that the Constitutionalist has again assembled in large bodies, and it was expected they would succeed in gaining the ascendancy at that place. The accounts from Lisbon in the last London papers allude to a conspiracy at Oporto.—An Oporto paper of Sept. 30, quotes wheat at \$2.25 per bushel—duty 90 cents.

Ship News.

Arrived.

Schr. Post Boy, Austin, N. York; Merchandise to E. & A. Taft

Nancy, Luther, do. Merchandise to E. Quin, & others

Charles Hays, Guthrie, Philadelphia; Merchandise to J. Mistin & Son

Commodore Pery, Dyer, Boston, Merchandise to J. S. Homes

Shop Lucy Healy, Hawks, Boston, Reaper, Leader,

Matilda, N. York.

Cleared.

Schr. Phoenix, Brown, West Indies; Lumber by L. Leroy,

Nancy, Murch, West Indies; Lumber by L. Leroy.

Sloop Phoenix, Scank, N. York; Naval Stores by R. & W. Tarrabill.

NOTICE.

WILL be hired out for twelve Months, at the Log House Landing, on Monday the 29th inst: all the Negroes belonging to Elizabeth Mary Ann Campbell, further terms of hiring, made known on the day by DANIEL CAMPBELL, Gur'd.

ALSO, will be Rented out for twelve months at the same time and place the House and Lands belonging to the heirs of Wm. Rhodes dec'd.

D. C. Agent of Gur'd.

SHIPPING ARTICLES.

For sale at this Office.

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. G. DE GRAND-VAL has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this County that he intends opening a DANCING SCHOOL at the Brick Tavern, in Washington, where he proposes to teach Dancing in the most modern style. Persons who may honor him with their confidence, may be assured that their children will receive, with his most particular care towards the improvement of their manners, all the attention necessary to promote their progress in Dancing. And as soon as his pupils become capable, he will teach them several Fancy Dances, &c.—the school will commence as soon as Fifteen Subscribers are obtained. The price of tuition, for one day in every week during the Quarter, will be Eight Dollars.

N. B. The Subscription paper will be left at Mr. Lewis Leroy's.

RICHARD GRIST.

WATER STREET

HAS somewhat enlarged his assortment and stock of Goods, so as to contain most of Staple Articles, which, for good payment, or to punctual Customers, he will sell on fair terms.

Among them, and which he intends to keep generally, are—Brown Loaf and Lump SUGAR, MOLASSES COFFEE, best alum and fine SALT, West India & N. E. RUM, GIN; A complete assortment of IRON, round flat and squares, swedes, Tire and Plough, Pots, Ovens and Spiders, A complete assortment of NAILS,

Also Superior Cognac BRANDY; Apple and Peach DO. Jamaica Rum; Hyson and Souchong Tea; Old Rye Whiskey; Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wine; Cheese; Pilot and Navy Bread; Cloths, Blankets, Linens & domestic Goods; Hats and Shoes assorted; Saddles and Bridles; Hardware, including English Spades and Mill-Saws, best & common Hand-Saws, and most Carpenter's & Cooper's Tools &c.

Cordage, Canvass and other Ship Chancery; An assortment of Freeborn's PLOUGHES &c.

Washington, Nov. 26, 1823.—4421.

ENTERTAINMENT.



THE subscriber having taken the Bricle Tavern lately occupied by Mr. John Selby, informs his friends in particular, and the public generally, that his house is now open for the reception of Boarders. His Bar will contain the choicest Liquors, his Table be furnished with the best viands the market affords, his Stables are in excellent order and will be kept well supplied with turner, and under the direction of an experienced ostler.

From the contiguity of his Tavern to the Court-House, gentlemen having business at Court, will find it much to their convenience, to put up at his house, where they will meet with every attention.

His charges will be reasonable—low.

WILLIAM BARROW

Washington, Oct. 24.—416.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the jail of Beaufort County on the 27th Aug. inst. a negro man who calls himself Joshua Lee, and that he was purchased on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, near Snow Hill by Robert Martin living in Rockingham County, North Carolina—say that he left said Martin in Chester County, South Carolina. He is of yellow complexion, large full eyes, soft voice, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 32 years old.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

STEPHEN OWENS, Sheriff.

Washington, Sept. 5, 1823.—409.

FOR SALE,

A first rate Blacksmith.

Apply to THE PRINTER

if 406.

THE Person who borrowed without lib-
erty from the Printing-Office, the "Euro-
pean Gazette," will please return it.

JOSPEH S. ROBERTS.



4 get the worth of your money,

YOU WILL CALL AT

The Noted Cheap Corner
Store.

Where you will find the following articles,
at wholesale or retail.

Superfine blue, black and mixed Cloths;
Do. Cassimere, black and mixed,
Sattinett; Bombazetts and Bombazines,
White, red and yellow Flannels, Point
Blankets

Cotton and woolen Stockings and Socks,
Northern manufactured Negro Cloths,
Dark and light ground Calicoes,
Cotton Cambricks, Muslin, Jackonet Do.

Muslin Robes, Book Muslin plain and
figured, Irish Linens, French Cambricks, Cotton
Shirting;

Domestic Cottons white and coloured,
Cotton Crapes, Cassimere, Marino, Muslin and Cotton
Shawls,

Silk, Muslin Linen and Cotton Handker-
chiefs,

Tartain and Carolina Plaids,

Dimitry,

Bedticks,

Ladies' Leghorn Gipsies;

Do. dress and walking Shoes,

Gentlemen's Boots, Booties and Shoes,

Negro Shoes,

Osnaburys,

Trunks,

Sewing Silk, Thread, Cotton Balls, Pins
and Needles,

Hair Combs large and small,

A large assortment of Coat and Vest But-
tons,

Cotton Cards, Quills,

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE.

Groceries.

French Brandy, W. I. & N. E. Rum,
Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Loaf and Lump
Sugar,

Spices, Indigo, Manufactured Tobacco,

Shot, Candles,

Prime MOLASSES.

Cash given for Naval Stores, Cotton
and Beeswax.—Also the highest prices for
Furs.

Washington, Nov. 13, 1823.—4148.

OUR FALL GOODS OPEN:

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.)

R. & W. TANNABILL

Respectfully inform their friends and cus-
tomers generally that they have arrived from
New-York with an extensive assortment of
seasonable

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Which they are determined to sell at very
reduced prices for Cash only, as they have
only returned to make a close of their last
year's business.

AT PRESENT MAY BE FOUND

AMONG MANY OTHERS, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

Superfine blue, black, mixed & olive Cloths,

Superfine Cassimeres; blue, mixed, green
and drab Plains;

Sattinett; Bombazetts & Bombazines;

White, red & yellow Flannels; rose and
pink Point Blankets;

Cotton and woolen Stockings; cotton and
woolen Socks;

Northern manufactured Negro Cloths;

Dark and light ground Calicos & Chint-

zes;

Furniture Calico; cotton Cambricks; Mus-

lin Robes; Book Muslin plain and
figured;

Irish Linens; Laces; French Cambricks;

Cotton Shirting;

Domestic Cottons white and coloured;

Canton and Italian Crapes; Green, pink
and white Florences;

Laventines; Sarsinettes; Sinchews; Can-

ton Crapse and Silk

Shawls; Cassimere, Marino, Muslin and
Cotton

Poetry.

THE WORLD WE HAVE NOT SEEN.

THERE is a world we have not seen,
That time shall never dare destroy;
Where mortal footstep hath not been,
Nor ear has caught its sounds of joy.

There is a region, lovelier far
Than sages tell or poets sing,
Brighter than summer's beauties are,
And softer than the tints of spring:

There is a world and O how blest!
Fairer than prophets ever told;
And never did an angel guest
One half its blessedness unfold.

It is all holy and serene,
The land of glory and repose;
And there, to dim the radiant scene,
The tear of sorrow never flows.

It is not fann'd by summer gale;
'Tis not refreshed by vernal showers;
It never needs the moonbeam pale,
For there are known no evening hours.

No; for this world is ever bright,
With a pure radiance all its own;
The streams of uncreated light
Flow round it from the Eternal Throne.

There forms that mortals may not see,
Too glorious for the eye to trace.
And clad in peerless majesty,
Move with unutterable grace.

In vain the philosophic eye
May seek to view the fair abode,
Or find it in the curtain'd sky:
It is THE DWELLING PLACE OF GOD.

Miscellaneous.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

Extract from a Sermon on "Domestic Happiness,"
by the Rev. William Jay.

Oh! what so refreshing, so soothing, so
satisfying, as the placid joys of home!

See the traveller—does duty call him for
a season to leave his beloved circle? The
image of his earthly happiness continues
vividly in his remembrance, it quickens
him to diligence, it makes him hail the
hour which sees his purpose accomplished,
and his face turned towards home; it communes
with him as he journeys, and he bears
the promise which causes him to hope,
Thou shalt know also that the tabernacle
shall be in peace, and thou shalt visit thy
tabernacle and not sin." O the joyful re-
union of a divided family—the pleasures of
renewed interview and conversation after
days of absence.

Behold the man of science—He drops
the labour and painfulness of research—
closes his volume—smooths his wrinkled
brows—leaves his study—and unbending
himself stoops to the capacities, yields to
the wishes and mingles with the diversions
of his children.

"He will not blush that has a father's heart,
To telle in childhood play a childish part;
But bend his sturdy neck to play the toy
That youth takes pleasure in, to please his boy."

Take the man of trade—What recon-
ciles him to the toil of business? What en-
ables him to endure the fastidiousness and
importance of customers? What rewards
him for so many hours of tedious con-
finements! By and by the season of in-
tercourse will arrive; he will behold the
desire of his eyes and the children of his
love for whom he resigns his care; and in
their welfare and smiles he will find his re-
compence.

Yonder comes the labourer—He has
borne the burden and heat of the day; the
descending sun has released him from his
toil; and he is hastening home to enjoy re-
pose. Half way down the side of which
stands his cottage, his children run to meet
him. One he carries and one he leads.
The companions of his humble life is ready
to furnish him with his plain repast. See,
his toil-worn countenance assumes an air of
cheerfulness! his hardships are forgotten;
fatigue vanishes; he eats and is satisfied.
The evening fair, he walks with uncovered
head around his garden—enters again and
retires to rest; and "the rest of a labouring
man is sweet, whether he eat little or
much." Inhabitant of this lowly dwelling!
who can be indifferent to thy comfort?
Peace be to this house!

"Let not ambition mock that useful toil,
Their honest joys and destiny obscure;
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile,
The short and simple annals of the poor."

In England, in Oct. a young woman ap-
parently died after a long decline. She
was laid out, and on the 4th day was re-
moved to a coffin for interment, when signs
of life were discovered, and in a few hours
she was able to converse. Something sim-
ilar occurred in Boston, some years since, in
the case of Mr. Carter.

Pallad.

General Assembly.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 27.

On motion of Mr. Leonard, it was
Resolved, That the committee on the Ju-
diciary be required to examine into the
propriety of so amending the public road
laws, as to supersede the necessity of the
same being given in charge to grand juries,
and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Croome presented a bill concerning
the navigation of Neuse river; and Mr.
Hargrave, a bill to amend the act of last
session, supplemental to an act for the di-
vision of Rowan county; which bills were
read the first time and passed.

Received from the Senate, a message, in-
forming that they had passed a bill making
compensation to jurors of the Superior
and County Courts of Tyrrell; also a bill
exempting certain citizens in Tyrrell com-
munity from public duty. The said bill was
read the first time and passed.

FRIDAY, NOV. 28.

Mr. Beall presented the following resolu-
tion:

Resolved, That a select committee be ap-
pointed to enquire into the expediency of
repealing the act of 1815, providing for the
election of Electors to vote for a President
and Vice-President of the U. States by a
general ticket; and in lieu thereof to restore
the district principle of electing Electors
for the same purpose: And that the com-
mittee have leave to report by bill or other-
wise.

Mr. Alston said, this was a question of
principle which might as well be brought
before the House at once, as the House
would at last have to decide the question.
He should, therefore, oppose this Resolution
which proposes to refer the matter to a
committee,

Mr. Stanly thought the House frequently
erred in coming directly to the decision
of questions of importance without going
into a previous enquiry into the expediency
of the objects proposed. It was the practice
of most Legislative Bodies first to make
this enquiry, and if the measure proposed
be deemed expedient, a bill to effect the
object is introduced. This appeared to him
a correct mode of proceeding. Regarding the present Resolution, he thought
it would be well to make it the order for
some certain day. On this subject, how-
ever, and on every other in relation to gen-
eral politics, he had an opinion, which he
was always prepared to give. He was not
disposed to flatter any man, but to speak
freely, regardless of the consequences. Re-
pecting Elections, if there were any cor-
ruptions on earth to be peculiarly guarded
against, they were such as might injure
the right of election—and on this founda-
tion our country had attained the pinnacle
of the highest glory, and become the ad-
miration of the world.

Mr. S. recollects to have heard a senti-
ment expressed when a boy, which then
greatly shocked him, but the truth of which
he had since believed to have witnessed on
some occasions—that "Monarchs govern
by force, Republics by fraud."

By the general ticket, what interest do
the people take in the election of a Presi-
dent of the United States? Look at the
returns of the three last elections. How
many votes were given in the whole State? Not,
he would venture to say, 6,000 out of
60,000.—And yet, he asked, is there a sub-
ject on which freemen ought to be more
alive? Do not our lives, our liberty, our
all depend upon the right administration
of our General Government? yet you have
cunningly devised a system by which the
freemen of the country are deprived of their
influence—they knew nothing of the men
proposed to be elected as Electors, and
they therefore feel no interest in the elec-
tion.

But by the general ticket, it is said, we
give the State its proper weight in the elec-
tion of a President. The eastern and west-
ern divisions of the State differ materially
in their interests. The east export naval
stores, corn, lumber and cotton—to one
market: the west drive their Beef to Au-
gusta. Where, then, is the propriety of
our acting together upon the choice of Pre-
sident? We are told the State is benefited
by it. How? Is it that citizens of the
State may share the loaves and fishes? If
this be the motive, it is a base one. I spurn it.

Let us look for what we are entitled to
from the General Government, on the
ground of our merits; not on account of
our giving to the President our 15 undivided
votes.

But how have we succeeded in our cal-
culation. Look at the State of Delaware,
sometimes called the Republic of St. Mar-
ino, and you will find that she receives more
attention from the General Government
than the State of North-Carolina. We
are said Mr. S. were Puppets moved at the

command of some Jugglers who hold the
wire behind the curtain.

The Eastern part of the State, he said,
were cursed with a large slave population,
the possession of which gives a considera-
ble addition to the number of our votes for
electors.—The people of the west have few-
er slaves; the curse bears more lightly on
them; the price of the increased number
of electors is paid by the East, why then
should we not have them?

Yet although we ought to have, by fed-
eral numbers, half the Electors; though
every man in the East should unite in sup-
port of one man or one ticket under the
present general ticket law, the west, exceed-
ing us in the number of votes, can elect
the whole. The East loses all weight in
the election. This sacrifice of right was
once made on the alter of party—it's ne-
cessity does not exist—it is unjust and
should be abolished.

In his view, Mr. S. said, the fairest possi-
ble mode of electing Electors, was, to lay
off the State in districts, let every district
have his Elector, and every man his vote.

But by the mode of electing by general
ticket, how is the ticket agreed upon? A few men at Washington, unknown
to us, not trusted by us, debarred by the
Constitution from the trust, Traitors
to the Constitution, from what they call a
Caucus, and tell us who shall be the Presi-
dent. Our State Legislature, acting "like
master, like man," go into a caucus too,
and determine who shall be electors. There
is not, said Mr. S. a greater fraud upon the
Constitution, a greater curse, or more dan-
gerous invasion of the rights of the people,
than this Caucus System.

My opinion is, that the law providing
for the election of Electors by general tick-
et ought to be repealed, and every thing
which gives countenance to Caucuses
should be put down. I would prefer the
District System; but if that cannot be got,
I would be in favor of giving the Legisla-
ture the power of appointing Electors; for
as an Election of the Legislature would
take place before the Electors would be
appointed, the people would have it in
their power to elect such persons to seats
as would faithfully represent them. He
hoped the Resolution would for the present
be permitted to lie on the table.

Mr. B. Brown concurred in opinion with
the gentleman from Newbern, that the
Resolutions ought to lie on the table, and
be made the order for some distant day.
The subject was too important to be decid-
ed without consideration. He moved that
it be made the order of the day for Wed-
nesday next.

Both motions were agreed to.

Mr. Blackledge presented the petition of
sundry inhabitants of Beaufort County,
praying to be exempted from serving as
Jurors.—Referred to the Committee on
Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Stanly presented a memorial from
the Society of Friends, at their yearly
meeting, held at New Garden in Guilford,
on the 11th inst. praying that measures
may be taken to ameliorate the condition
of Slaves.—Referred to Messrs. Stanly,
Ward, Blackledge, Pugh and Love.

Mr. Stanly, from the Judiciary Com-
mittee, to whom was referred the resolution
instructing them to enquire into the pro-
priety of amending the Laws providing for
widows, reported a bill to amend said laws,
which bill was read the first time.

SATURDAY, NOV. 29.

Mr. Ward from the Committee appoint-
ed to conduct the balloting for a Treasurer,
Comptroller, and Secretary, reported that
John Haywood was elected Treasurer,
Joseph Hawkins, Comptroller, and Wm.
Hill Secretary.

MONDAY, DEC. 1.

Mr. Williamson, of Northampton, from
the balloting committee for Governor, re-
ported that Gabriel Holmes, Esq. was duly
elected.

The bill from the Senate, authorising the
building of a toll bridge over Roanoke Ri-
ver at the town of Halifax, was read & or-
dered to lie on the table.

Mr. Blackledge presented a bill to alter
the present mode of electing Sheriffs,
which was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stanly, from the judiciary commit-
tee, reported a bill to secure the rights of
landlords and tenants holding over after
the expiration of their terms; which was
read the first time and passed, and ordered
to be printed.

Mr. Sheppard presented a bill to amend
the act of 1777, appointing Sheriffs, and
directing their duty in office, &c. which
was read the first time and passed.

On motion of Mr. J. A. Hill, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Edu-
cation be instructed to inquire into the ex-
pediency of establishing, by law, schools
throughout this state, in conformity to the

makes it the duty of the Legislature to
establish schools for the convenient instruc-
tion of the youth of the State, and to pro-
vide for the due encouragement and promo-
tion of useful learning.

Mr. Barward presented a bill to add a
part of Currituck county to Hyde county;
which passed its first reading.

Mr. Stanly, from the Judiciary commit-
tee, to whom was referred the bill to re-
peal the 5th and 6th sections of the act of
1820, to prevent the marriage of infant fe-
males, made a report, recommending that
the said bill be passed into a law. The
report was concurred in, and the bill pas-
sed its second reading.

TUESDAY, DEC. 2.

On motion, Messrs. Holland, Lowrie,
Hunter, Melcher, Bowers, McCauley, Wil-
kins, Stuart, Barrow, C. Barnard, Bryan,
Watson, Ward, Leonard, Seawell and Sol-
lers, were appointed a standing committee
on Military affairs.

Mr. Pugh, from the balloting committee
for a Public Printer, reported that Gales
and Son were duly elected.

Mr. Fisher offered the following, which
was read, ordered to be printed, and made
the order of the day for Friday next: After
a long preamble the resolves are thus pre-
faced:

With these views and for these reasons,
the General Assembly of North-Carolina

Resolved, First, That the Senators in
Congress from this State be instructed, and
our Representatives be requested, as a
means of preserving the rights of the people,
in choice of President, to withhold their
countenance from the practice of meeting
in Caucus by the Members of Congress;
and that they use their exertions to pre-
vent a nomination from being made in
Caucus, of persons to fill the offices of Presi-
dent and Vice-President of the United
States.

Second, That our Senators in Congress
be instructed, and our Representatives be
requested, to bring before Congress, and
urge the passage of an amendment to the
Constitution, providing that each State in
the Union shall be laid off at stated periods,
into Electoral districts, for the election of
Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the United
States.

Third, That the Governor of this State
transmit a copy of the foregoing Preamble
and Resolutions to each of our Senators,
and Representatives in Congress.

Fourth, That the Governor transmit a
copy of the foregoing Preamble and Resolu-
tions to the Executive of each State in the
Union, with a request that they be laid be-
fore their respective Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3.

The bill to amend the act of 1819, relative
to the apprehension of runaway slaves;
also the bill to amend the laws making
provisions for widows, were each read the
third time and passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion, ordered that the bill to fa-
cilitate the navigation of Neuse river, be
referred to the members representing the
counties of Wayne, Craven, Lenoir and
Johnston.

The bill making compensation to jurors
of the Superior Court and County Courts
of Tyrrell county, was read the third time
and passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

The Speaker laid before the House a
communication from the Public Treasurer,
relative to the Board of Internal Improve-
ment; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Medical.

An extraordinary case of hydrocephalus
or water of the brain, has excited the inter-
est of the medical gentlemen of Salisbury.
The head of an infant, before any operation
was performed, at the age of six months,
was of the following extraordinary dimen-
sions: Round the forehead & back part of
the head 30 inches, & from ear to ear across
the vertex 21 inches, which measurements
will be better understood by stating that the
larger circumference of the adult's head
averages but 22 inches, and from ear to ear
but 12, and of a healthy child six months
old, the largest circumference averages 18,
and from ear to ear but 9 inches. The in-
fant, belonging to respectable parents, is
under the immediate treatment of our sur-
geons, and is submitted to a novel practice,
viz. the removal of the excess of pressure
through the means of operation, and at the
same time, the employment of pressure.

The infant has undergone the operation
five times, and 110 ounces (nearly seven
points) of water have been removed. The
present state of the infant, and the effects of
the operations and treatment are such as
afford well grounded hope, that for this
disease, considered hitherto hopeless, a remedy
has at length been found.

See in Gazette

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AMERICAN RECORDER.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1823.

That the boys in the office may have an opportunity of visiting their relations, (according to our annual custom,) we shall not publish a paper on Friday next, or the Friday thereafter; we shall endeavor to resume the regular publication of the Recorder.

An account of the happy result of the late Conference of Local Preachers just past, will be furnished in our next.

CONGRESS.—Propositions for amending the Constitution of the U. States, in order to produce a uniform mode of election of President have been introduced into the Senate and House of Representatives.

The resolutions lately introduced into the House of Commons with a view to changing the mode of election of President in this State, have been indefinitely postponed by a large majority.

Resolutions expressive of their disapprobation of caucusing have been introduced into the Legislature of Maryland. We witness with much satisfaction that this odious custom is becoming more and more unpopular, not only because it is in direct opposition to the letter of our Constitution, but that at times the puppet leaders have for their object men and not measures, and such we verily believe are the views of the present friends to caucusing.—Such tell us, and in our legislative halls, the PEOPLE are incompetent to think, or decide correctly for themselves!—quite complementary!

In truth in the selection of such representatives if an evidence were required of their incompetency, they have furnished it.

GREECE.—Intelligence from the Greeks

THE FOREIGN NEWS.
By the late arrival of the Packet Meteor, contains little of decisive importance. Spain is so far subdued, as to enable the "beggar on horseback," Ferdinand, to ride "in the way he should go."—The severe decrees of this infatuated wretch have already driven 8000 of the cream of Spanish population into hasty exile. A dreadful retribution awaits this, and that not very remote. This miserable cat-saw of the "Holy Alliance" has now placed the halter about his own neck, and the people will soon draw it, to some purpose.

The Cossack expedition to Lima reminds us of the miserable abortion of some years past.—We are not belligerents in this case; but we cannot but smile to think what a fine squadron of observation might be forthwith fitted out from Portsmouth, Boston, New-York, &c. to drill our seamen on the Pacific coast!—N. Y. Pat.

SIR ROBERT WILSON.

We regret that we have not lately heard as much as we wished of this interesting Knight of the Order of Liberty—this chivalrous adventurer in the cause of Freedom, whose sword, as it were by a new kind of magnetism, is ever pointed towards the breast of tyranny, not by affinity, but by hostile attraction—this Citizen of the World, whose motto seems to be, "Where Liberty struggles, there is my country." If the cause of Spain is indeed desperate, we hope to hear next that he is on the classic soil of Liberty—of Greece—which is worthy of his footsteps and his blood. Ib.

From the Carolina Sentinel.

THE MECHANICAL CAMEL.

As the Camel is probably the surest means of overcoming the obstructions in our navigation termed 'the Swash,' it may not be useless to give some account of that machine, and to invite to it the attention of those interested, whom we take to be a large portion of our state, at least of the Eastern section of the state.

The Camel is a machine, chiefly used by the Dutch, for raising ships by the buoyant power of water. In the Zuyder Sea, opposite to the mouth of the river Zuyder, there are two sand banks, between which there is a passage, that permitted only small vessels to pass through. The sand in this passage having accumulated still more, the Dutch began to think of employing some mechanical method of carrying their vessels over the obstruction. In 1672, large chests, filled with water, were fastened to the bottoms of the vessels, and when the water was pumped out of the chests, the ships were buoyed up, and enabled to pass the shallow. This simple and ingenious contrivance was the origin of the Camel, which was invented by Meunies Meinderts-

soon Bakker, a burgh master of Amsterdam, in the years 1688 or 1690. A similar invention had been made several years before, by Cornelius Meyer, a Dutch Engineer, who went to Rome to clear the Tyber and render it navigable; but his was not so complete a machine as that of Bakker, who is well entitled to be regarded as the original inventor.

An East India ship that drew 15 feet of water, was so much elevated by means of this machine, that she drew only eleven; and the largest ships of war in the Dutch service, of 90 or 100 guns, were always enabled to surmount the different sand banks of the Zuyder Zee.

These machines have been likewise used at Venice, and at St. Petersburg, in Russia.

Another authority says that the Camel was invented by De Witt, for the use of Holland, and carried to Petersburg by the Czar.

A particular description of the machine is given in the former authority, but we will give one as simplified in the latter.

A Camel is composed of two separate parts, whose outsides are prependicular, and whose insides are concaved, shaped so as to embrace the whole of a ship on both sides. Each part has a small cabin, with sixteen pumps and ten plugs, and containing twenty men. The two parts are braced to the ship under water, by means of cables, and when fitted entirely enclose its sides and bottom. Being towed to the bar, the plugs are opened, and the water admitted, until the Camel sinks to the ground. Then the water being pumped out, the Camel rises, lifts up the vessel, and the whole is towed over the bar. This machine can raise the vessels 11 feet; that is, make her draw so much less water.—With us, however, owing to the want of water, the gain might not be more than six feet; but this, I believe, is as much as is desired.

It will be observed that the Camel above described, is intended for large vessels, even ships of war. One half as large would serve for us, and probably half the number of men there stated. The cost of the machine is not given, but it is probable that the money paid for lightening vessels at the Swash, during one or two years, would be sufficient to construct one.

* Edinburgh Encyclopedia. An account of Meyer's machine may be found in his book, entitled *L'arte di restituere a Roma la traiascuta navigazione del Jno. Tevere*. In Rome, 1683. For further information on the subject of Camel, see *L'art de batir les vaisseaux*, Amsterdam, 1719; Leupold's *Theatrum Machinarium*; tom VIII. p. 96, and Wright's Travels.

EDENTON, DECEMBER 16.

Capt. CARTER, of this town, left here on Thursday last for Norfolk, to take charge of the United States ship Peacock, destined for the Pacific. She is expected to be ready for sea by the 1st of January.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

On Saturday, James Pleasants was re-elected Governor of this commonwealth for the ensuing year, without opposition.

Pet. Rep.

THE GREEKS.

The Greek cause continues to gain friends in New York. At a recent meeting, which was numerously attended, a committee of seventy was appointed to solicit contributions. Among the contributions received, was a 24 pound cannon, cast on purpose for the occasion, by a gentleman by the name of M'Queen. The gentlemen composing the Board of Brokers of that city, have given \$100 in aid of the same glorious cause.

PORUGAL.

Capt. Wilson, arrived at New York from Oporto, Oct. 4, states, that the constitutionalists had again assembled in large bodies, and it was expected they would succeed in gaining the ascendancy at that place.

NEWSPAPERS.

Another newspaper is shortly to make its appearance in Richmond. It is to be called the Constitutional Whig, and will advocate the election of Mr. Adams to the Presidency. Another paper, friendly to Mr. Calhoun, is about to appear in Washington City.

GEORGIA.

A bill has been passed in the senate of Georgia, so to alter the constitution as to give the election of governor to the people—Yea 47 nays, 9.

About 1000 bales of Cotton per day, was brought into Augusta at the last accounts, which sold readily from the wagons at 14 1-4 to 16 3-4 cents.

Eighteen American seamen, including the mate, all the crew of the brig Noble, Maxwell, of Boston, are stated to be imprisoned at Havana, on suspicion of having murdered a Spanish sailor at the Mole.

Mer. Ave.

From the Woodstock Observer.

ENIGMATICAL QUESTION.

There are two words, similar in sound, whose operation and result are *flash* and *fire*; the one serves to promote science, the other to distract the mind; what are they?

S.

[Communicated.]

A person has been fined at Portsmouth, for beating his cattle unmercifully.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last by Rev. Mr. Frontis, Mr. RICHARD H. MASTIN, merchant, to Miss AMANDA FULLERTON, all of this town.

Same evening, at Durhams Creek, by the Rev. Mr. Mason, Mr. THOMAS PATEUR, of Newbern, to Miss CAROLINE CRAWFORD, daughter of Charles Crawford dec'd.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, the 21st instant, in this Town, after a few days illness, in the certain prospect of a blissful immortality, THOMAS SMAW, Esq. Clerk of the County Court of Beaufort, in the 59th year of his age. The County of Beaufort, has reason to mourn for the heavy loss she has sustained—Her favourite son—her SMAW, is no more. The loss of such a man, in any County, would be a public calamity, and the tears of an affectionate people, are the just tribute of his worth.

He was intelligent; a Patriot, and a Christian:—most affectionate husband, a tender parent and a constant friend. He, successively filled with unblemished honour and great usefulness, almost every important office within the gift of the freemen of his County, and for several years, represented them in the Legislature of the State.

In early life, he hearkened to the call of his God, yielded to the wooing of divine love, and enlisted under the banners of Jesus Christ, the great Captain of Salvation and joined the Methodist Society in this place; of which, he continued to be a Pillar and an ornament, until Death sounded his retreat, and bid him enter into his master's joy. His last hours, like the uniform tenor of his life, were strongly marked with the truth, the power and consolations of the Gospel of Christ. Not a murmur escaped him, amid the most excruciating ravages of that fell destroyer, Pleurisy, although the affectionate wife of his youth and eight of his children, beside many other friends, hung around his couch with all the poignancy of grief, witnessing the heart-rending scene—the increasing languors of life—the patient sufferer, all resigned to the divine will, spoke of the goodness of his God, the presence of his Saviour, of his hopes beyond the grave,—and with a heavenly smile, in an interval of ease, said, "we must have these touches, in some form or other before we get home." He was roused from the last stupor, by the sound of the Church Bell announcing public Worship, and he immediately invoked the spirit of prayer; and, what is very remarkable, just as the Preacher, the Reverend Doctor Hardy, uttered these memorable words—"perhaps, now, while I am speaking, some happy spirit is fitting its way to the Paradise of God," the sainted spirit of this excellent man, dropt dull mortality behind and hastened to the Palace of God, the great King!—and now he has

"Day, without night,
To feast in his sight,
And Eternity seems as a day.
There, there at his feet,
We shall suddenly meet,
And be part in body no more."

On the 4th inst. in the vicinity of Plymouth, Doc. WILLIAM D. COAKLEY, formerly an inhabitant of this place.

THE WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

OWING to the indisposition of my family, when on my return to this place, I was prevented from commencing the exercises of the Academy at the time contemplated. Subsequently it has been thought most proper, to postpone the period of commencement, until the 29th of the present month, at which time, the Academy will again be opened for the reception of students, under such regulations as have hitherto been observed.

G. SHARLAND PHILLIPS.

Dec. 15, 1823.—1w423.

Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator to the Estate of Jeremiah Jaquith, dec'd, give notice to all persons having demands against the estate of the said Jaquith, to present them for payment within the time required by an Act of Assembly entitled "an Act concerning of proving of Wills and granting letters of administration and to prevent frauds in the management of intestates, estates" otherwise they will be barred of recovery by the operation of the said Act.

RICHARD HINES, Adm'r.

Dec. 10, 1823.—61423.

JUST RECEIVED,

(Per Schooner Prozy, from N. York.)

A Quanty of Irish POTATOES, and

for sale by

R. & W. TANNAHILL.

Washington, Nov. 28, 1823.—u420.

JOSEPH S. HOWES.



Respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has on hand a good assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which he is determined to sell at a very reduced price for Cash only, as this is his last appearance in the State.

At Present May be Found
Among many others, the following articles at the following prices.

Superfine blue Cloth,	84	to	86	per yd.
do. black & mixed,	2	4	do.	
do. cassimeres, black				
and mixed,	125	150	do.	
Satinett,	80	1	do.	
Bombazets & Bombazines,	30	60	do.	
White, red & yellow Flannels,	30	60	do.	
Negro Cloth,	30	40	do.	
Dark & light ground Callicoes,	20	25	do.	
Cotto & Cambicks,	25	40	do.	
Book Muslin,	20	1	do.	
Jacksonet do.	20	55	do.	
Irish Linens and French Cambricks,	30	60	do.	
Domestic Cottons white and coloured,	12 1-2	do.		
Canton Crapes,	5	6	do.	
Bedticks,	15	35	do.	
Osnaburgs,	12 1-2	do.		
Tartain & Carolina Plaids,	50	60	do.	
3 1-2 & 4 point Blankets,	2	250	PALE.	
Cotton Socks,	20	80	do.	
Woolen Stockings & Socks,	25	40	do.	
Ladies dress & walking Shoes,	35	125	do.	
Gentlemen's Boots,	3	4	do.	
Bootees and Shoes,	1	3	do.	
Negro Shoes,	75	do.		
Cotton Cards,	50	do.		
Muslin Robes,	150	2	APERED.	
Cassimere, Muslin & Cotton Shawls,	1	4	do.	
Silk, Muslin, Linen & Cotton Handkerchiefs,	30	50	do.	
Ladies Leghorn Gipsies,	3	6	do.	
Sewing Silk, (3 skeins for)	5	do.		
Cotton Balls, (2 for)	5	do.		
Needles, (4 doz. for)	10	do.		
Hair Combs, small (2 for)	5	do.		
Crockery & glass Ware, at cost.				

GROCERIES.

French Brandy,	125	do.
W. I. Rum,	1	do.
N. E. do.	50	do.
Molasses,	85	do.
Coffee,	25	80
Brown Sugar,	10	do.
Chocolate,	15	do.
Loaf Sugar,	20	do.
Lump do.	16	do.
Spice,	20	do.
Indigo,	15	do.
40 kegs manufactured Tobacco,	8	do.
Shot,	10	do.
Candles,	15	do.

Private Female Institution
OF
Farmwell Grove, Halifax County, North Carolina.

THIS School will commence March 1st. 1824, and close December 1st. following, without any vacation.

Terms as follows.

For tuition \$14 and \$20 for the Scholastic year. The first named sum, will embrace the studies of Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Parsing, together with the first branches of needle work.

The last, will embrace the higher branches, common in other female seminaries.

For board \$7 per month, each student furnishing two towels, pair of sheets, a blanket and a coverlid, or otherwise pay the sum of \$2 50 for the term. \$50 will be required in advance, and the balance at the close of the term.

It is respectfully requested, that all who intend entering this school, would do so, at its commencement, as the number will be limited (not exceeding 25) and no deduction will be made in case of delay.

Positive engagements being made with the well known, and deservedly celebrated Musician, Mr. Gomey of Raleigh, to teach the additional branch of instrumental Music, renders it still more desirable that all should commence together; his assurance having been given, to be punctual in his attendance the 1st of March.

For this branch (as is customary) a separate charge will be made.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE variety of means necessarily resorted to, for the improvement of the human mind, shews plainly its weakness and depravity: and that those means should have their desired effect, when properly applied, it becomes necessary that the mind should be impressed with a sense of duty.

That we should fear our Creator, and regard his commandments, must be obvious to all.—Industry and perseverance in all proper, and laudable undertakings are indispensable.

It is the wish of Mr. & Mrs. Hines to receive all the young ladies committed to their care, as their own children—to impress their minds, by precept and example, with every thing useful or becoming their station.

1st Retirement for sleep at a suitable hour, and early rising, is necessary for health of body, and vigour of mind: in these particulars, no indulgence will be shown except in case of indisposition. The face and hands to be washed, the hair combed, and all to their respective studies.

2d. No meddling with each others things—each to have a place for their books, bonnets and towels.

3d. No large student to domineer over the smaller ones—but all to behave, and conduct themselves, as sisters. No disputation to be suffered in any case. If any thing should unfortunately transpire, the Tutorress is to be informed immediately. No tatting to be suffered. No step towards courtship. All written communications coming in or going out of the house, first to be submitted to the inspection of the Tutorress, which will not only prevent or detect any important correspondence, but also afford an opportunity to correct any error in language or principle.

4th A decent attention to bed rooms—no abuse of beds or of bed clothes, or any thing pertaining to the house. A becoming attention to decency of person and apparel at all times.

5th. Proper behaviour at table—no whispering, laughing, or impolite gestures—no kind of sport or makegame of any person.

6th. A respectful observance of the Sabbath—reading the scriptures with other useful books of a moral and religious nature—proper decorum in all religious worship, either family prayer or public preaching.

7th. Respect to the Tutorress to be shown by all. In case of violation of any of the above rules—suitable admonitions and reproofs will be tried: if these fail, correction in some way will be resorted to, and in case of incorrigible obstinacy in large students—expulsion from the school—better one suffer, than many, by their pernicious example.

C. H. HINES.

Washington, Dec. 26, 1823.—1m 423.

**Blanks,
Handbills,
Cards &c.**

Neatly and correctly executed at this Office.

Cabinet and entablature Blindfold V

THE Person who borrowed without liberty from the Printing-Office, the "European Gazetteer," will please return it.

OUR FALL GOODS OPEN:

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.)

B. & W. TANNAHILL
Respectfully inform their friends and customers generally that they have arrived from New-York with an extensive assortment of seasonable

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Which they are determined to sell at very reduced prices for Cash only, as they have only returned to make a close of their last year's business.

AT PRESENT MAY BE FOUND

AMONG MANY OTHERS, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

Superfine blue, black, mixed & olive Cloths, Superfine Cassimeres; blue, mixed, green and drab Plains; Sattinett; Bombazets & Bombazines; White, red & yellow Flannels; rose and point Blankets; Cotton and woolen Stockings; cotton and woolen Socks; Northern manufactured Negro Cloths; Dark and light ground Calicoes & Chintzes; Furniture Calico; cotton Cambricks; Muslins; Jacomett Do.; Muslin Robes; Book Muslin plain and figured; Irish Linens; Lawns; French Cambrick; Cotton Shirting; Domestic Cottons white and coloured; Canton and Italian Crapes; Green, pink and white Florences; Laventeens; Sarsenets; Sinchews; Canton Crape and Silk Shawls; Cassimere, Marino, Muslen and Cotton Shawls; Silk, muslin, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs; Furniture, and narrow corded Dimity; Russia Diaper and Diaper Table-Cloths; oil Cloths; Bed Quilts and Bedticks; Ladies' Bonnets and Band Boxes; Gentlemen's fine Hats; Children's leather and Roram do.

Ladies' dress and walking Shoes; Gentlemen's Boots, Booties, and Shoes; Negro Shoes; Gentlemen's Plaid Cloaks and Plaids; Carpeting; cotton Bugging; Osnaburghs; Trunks; Cordage for packing cotton; Sewing Silk; Thread; cotton Balls; Pins; Needles; Ribbons; thread Lace; Hair Combs, large and small; A large assortment of Coat and Vest Buttons; Cotton Cards; Writing Paper; Quills. Window Glass 8 by 10 and 10 by 12; A quantity of CROCKERY & GLASS WARE.

GROCERIES.

French Brandy; W. I. & N. E. Rum; Gin; Wines; Coffee; Tea; Chocolate; loaf and lump Sugar; Cheese; Spices; Indigo; manufactured Tobacco; Gun Powder; Shot; Nails; Candles, &c.

With a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

4000 Gallons of Prime MOLASSES by the hogshead.

Cash given for Naval Stores, Cotton, in the seed, and baled Cotton, Beeswax, &c.

THOSE who are disposed to purchase, will find it to their interest to call at the Store formerly occupied by them.

Washington, Nov. 7, 1823.—tf417.

ENTERTAINMENT.



THE subscriber having taken the Brick Tavern lately occupied by Mr. John Selby, informs his friends, in particular, and the public generally, that his house is now open for the reception of Boarders. His Bar will contain the choicest Liquors, his Table be furnished with the best viands the market affords, his Stables are in excellent order and will be kept well supplied with vendor, and under the direction of an experienced ostler.

From the contiguity of his Tavern to the Court-House, gentlemen having business at Court, will find it much to their convenience, to put up at his house, where they will meet with every attention.

His charges will be reasonable—low.

WILLIAM BARROW

Washington, Oct. 24.—tf'16.

PRINTING

In general neatly executed at this Office.

TOWN PROPERTY.

WILL be Sold on Thursday the 8th day of January next, at the Court-House in Washington, the following Lots, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Town Tax due thereon, and the cost of advertising for the year 1823.

The following lots given in by John Akenford, in old Part Washington:

2 Lots No. 29 & 42,

1-2 do. 7,

1-3 do. 41,

Given in by the same, in Bonner's New part—

1 do. 87,

1-2 do. 73,

By the same, in Gladden town—

1-4 do. 42,

1-4 do. 37,

1 Lot No. 82, Van Noorden town by the heirs of John Armstead.

1 da. 18, do. by Sally Anderson.

1 do. 15, Respass town by William Blackledge, jun.

1 do. 60, old Part of Washington by the heirs of Mildred Campbell.

1-2 do. 70, Gladden town by Ann Cogdel.

1 do. 5, Pungo town by Micajah Cotton.

2 do. 16 & 17, Respass town by Terance Delany.

Given in by Louisa Dickenson, in Respass town—

1 Lot No. 44,

1-2 do. 49,

1-2 do. 50,

1 do. 63, Bonner's New part by Betty Dunbar.

1 do. 12, Old part by Letitia Gardner.

1 do. 24, Van Noorden town by James Guyotte, heirs.

1 do. 71, Bonaer's New part by Gilbert Garys, heirs.

1 do. 79, Bonner's New part by William Harrell.

Given in by Lewis Leroy, in Respass town—

1 Lot No. 7,

1-2 do. 51,

1-2 do. 52,

By the same, in old Part of Washington—

1 do. 1,

1 do. 39,

By the same, in Van Noorden town—

9 do. 4 5 10 15 20 48 86 8,

1 do. 94, Bonner's New part by Nath. L.

1-2 do. 32, Old part of Washington by Abraham.

Given in by Wm. Ross, in old part of Wash.

1 Lot No. 25,

By the same, in Bonner's New part—

4 do. 91 92 93 & 94,

1-2 do. 30, Respass town by Wm. Ross.

2 do. 46 & 47, Van Noorden town by the heirs of Henry.

2 do. 45 & 74, Van Noorden town by Samuel Wood.

1 do. 25, Respass town by the heirs of David.

2 do. 33 & 80, Bonner's New part by the heirs of Wm. H. Williams.

OWNERS UNKNOWN.

1 Lot No. 25, Van Noorden town.

6 do. 64 65 66 67 68 & 69, Gladden town.

1-2 do. 70, Gladden town.

1 do. 6, Pungo town.

1-4 do. 12, Respass town.

SAMUEL W. LUCAS, T. T. C.

Nov. 17, 1823.—tf419.

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. G. DE GRAND-VAL has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentleman of this County that he intends opening a DANCING SCHOOL at the Brick Tavern, in Washington, where he proposes to teach Dancing in the most modern style. Persons who may honor him with their confidence, may be assured that their children will receive, with his most particular care towards the improvement of their manners, all the attention necessary to promote their progress in Dancing. And as soon as his pupils become capable, he will teach them several Fancy Dances, &c.—the school will commence as soon as Fifteen Subscribers are obtained. The price of tuition, for one day in every week during the Quarter, will be Eight Dollars.

N. B. The Subscription paper will be left at Mr. Lewis Leroy's.

IMPORTANT,

To those engaged in the Turpentine Business.

THAT valuable Tract of Land situated at the mouth of Chocowinity Bay, consisting of 750 acres with a good Landing, & well stocked with Pine Trees in their original state, may be had at a low price and accomodating terms, on application to JARVIS B. BUXTON.

Oct. 30th, 1823.—tf417.

N. B. If required the tract will be divided.

RICHARD GRIST.

WATER STREET.

HAS somewhat enlarged his assortment and stock of Goods, so as to contain most of Staple Articles, which, for good payment, or to punctual Customers, he will sell on fair terms.

Among them, and which he intends to keep generally, are

Brown Loaf and Lump SUGAR,

MOLASSES COFFEE, best al-

lum and fine SALT,

West India & N. E. RUM, GIN;

A complete assortment of IRON,

round flat and squares, swedes,

Tire and Plough,

Pots, Ovens and Spiders,

A complete assortment of NAILS.

Also

Superior Cogniac BRANDY;

Apple and Peach Do.

Jamaica Rum;

Hysos and Souchong Tea;

Old Rye Whiskey;

Madeira, Tenerife and Malaga Wine;

Cheese;

Pilot and Navy Bread;

Cloths, Blankets, Linens & domestic Cot-

tions;

Hats and Shoes assorted;